

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1899.

NUMBER 43

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the end of next date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitório); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitório). Change of cars both ways at Tanbaté.

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8.11 a. m. and 2.53 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.43 p. m. and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.35 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m., 1.35, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Cransley & Co., 36 Rua do Ovidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.,

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IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, English service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.52 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 38. Portuguese service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fribourg Carioce, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIN and FRANK WIEDEMEYER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9, English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 47.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. SLOAN President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean congress was opened on the 14th inst.

—Agents of the British government are said to be purchasing horses in Chili.

—A Lima telegram of the 17th inst. says that in the last battle with the rebels they lost 100 men killed.

—A Lima telegram of the 16th announces the defeat of Durand's force, the insurgents fleeing toward Huaito.

—A Lima telegram of the 22nd says the new prefect, Sr. Jessup, has gone out of the city to give battle to the insurgents.

—A Lima telegram of the 21st says that Gen. Castro has entered Caracas, Venezuela, and President Andrade has fled to La Guayra.

—By a decree of the 18th the Chilean government has established a sanitary station at Punta Arenas (Sandy Point), Straits of Magellan.

—There was a banquet at Lima in honor of ex-President Pirola on the 22nd inst. The charges against his administration, especially as regards the dissipation of the fund for the redemption of Tacna and Arica, have evidently not affected his popularity.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine cruiser "Buenos Aires" is being fitted out to proceed to South Africa.

—A case of bubonic pest was reported in Buenos Aires on the 21st, but it was not confirmed.

—An Oruro telegram of the 23rd inst. says that the national convention assembled there has proclaimed General Pando as president of Bolivia.

—It is said that Dr. Wilde is waiting for the assent of Dr. Nino de Andrade, before signing the recently-drafted sanitary convention.

—A Sacre telegram of the 21st inst. says the Bolivian expedition to the Rio Acre should leave that day. We understood it had started long ago.

—Exporters of live-stock to Bolivia are complaining of the action of the customs authorities, who have confiscated a large number of animals on the ground that previous lots have gone over the lines without payment of dues.

—A suspected case of bubonic pest was reported from Rosario on the 21st, and it was also reported from Corrientes. The Rosario case was that of an Englishman named Pettit, and it was afterwards found that he died from typhus fever.

—The quarantine harpies are evidently determined to have the bubonic pest in Rosario, so a second antopsy is to be made on the alleged case. A Montevideo representative is on the spot, and the officials are waiting for his report to find an excuse for declaring quarantine against Rosario.

—It is said that an American syndicate has been formed to establish a large paper mill in Argentina. It is to be established on the Paraná river with all the latest machinery for working on a large scale. The capital of the concern is reported to be about \$900,000, and to commence with the factory will be able to turn out about twenty tons of paper for newspapers per diem. Later on, attention will be given to finer commercial papers.

—A steamer from Hull, England, arrived at Montevideo, and her bill of health declared that small-pox existed at the port of departure. The sanitary wisecracks at Montevideo therefore sat upon the problem for a time and then decided that the steamer must return to Flores island where the officers and crew should be vaccinated. Of course there is small-pox in every direction here in South America, but this had no influence on the Montevideo sanitary cranks.

—The government of Corrientes wants a national subsidy of \$20,000 to help towards defraying expenses with a view to repulse the Paraguayan bubonic plague, should the microbes take it into their heads to cross the river. By the time the bubonic scare is at an end a nice little bill will have been run up. The locusts will be the next plague on the list in order to run up another bill. The beauty of these expenses is that revenue to meet them is not provided for. They are supposed to be covered from general revenue, which is insufficient by several millions to cover ordinary expenditure. —*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

—President Roca had done very well up to now. He put an end to the dispute with Chili. He has inaugurated a policy towards that country, Brazil and Uruguay, which promises to be of great advantage to his own country and to the three sister republics. He fully recognises the necessity for retrenchment and for restoring the credit of Argentina, and before he adopted ex-President Pellegrini's currency scheme he was in a position to do very great service to his country. Unfortunately, the impression appears to be gaining ground now that he has fallen too much under the influence of the ex-President, and consequently that he is not so independent and so completely the master of the situation as he was supposed to be the other day. In all probability this is a mistake. Those who know both men very well are convinced that a permanent alliance between them is impossible, and in any case President Roca is not likely to subordinate his own general policy to any other man, whoever he may be; nor is he likely either to allow anybody else to dictate the course which he is to pursue. —*The Statist*, Sept. 30.

—All accounts from Santa Fé concur in proclaiming that the forthcoming wheat crop, barring accidents, will be a record one, and considerably exceed last year's in amount. The farmers seem to be more uneasy as to the damage that may be caused by late frosts than by anything else. The locusts, after all, have not done much harm yet, and it is not anticipated that they will do so. The late rise in prices may be expected to be maintained, as although the amount of the European, Indian and United States crops is not yet known with exactness, still it is tolerably certain that the supply from those sources will be under the average. The prospect, therefore, before Argentine farmers is, so far, certainly a favorable one. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The United States consul at Chemnitz writes:—The German press announces that Uruguay and Germany have agreed to go on trading on the basis of the commercial and shipping treaty of June 20, 1892, under which each is guaranteed the same rights as the most-favored nation. Germany, however, yields all claims to participation in the special concessions to citizens and goods of the United States of Brazil, Argentine, and Paraguay. In 1897, Germany took from Uruguay imports worth \$2,570,000. Of these, \$1,569,134 were for extracts of meat, on which there are no tariff concessions. Skins and sheep's wool imports amounted to \$688,296. Germany's exports to Uruguay were valued at \$1,321,852. They did not suffer from differential duties, Uruguay having no tariff treaties with other countries.

—We are promised a lively time of it in the approaching summer with quarantines of all kinds and in all directions, and shipping and commercial interests will have a constant string of annoyances and prejudices through the caprices of the irresponsible sanitary authorities. We had a specimen of this in the last two days, when some vessels were visited and others kept waiting solely at the caprice of the port doctor. In one case he refused to visit a vessel, on plea of rough weather, although it proved none too rough for lady passengers to go off to her. Even our native contemporaries publish a string of complaints. The injury and annoyance the system causes are endless, and we are likely to be inflicted with them for fully six months to come. We cannot help thinking that the situation would be much more satisfactory if the health authorities would kindly solve the whole problem by just putting their own sweet selves into quarantine for an unlimited period, and let the rest of the world go on without their intervention. —*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 11.

—Yet another case of embezzlement in the Banco de la Nación, making the fourth that has come to light within the last few weeks. This time it is the Sala branch that has been victimized by a ledger keeper named Manuel Agote, who seems to have adopted pretty much the same system as that used by the two defaulting clerks in the Tucuman branch. Agote opened fictitious accounts to which sundry amounts were credited and then bogus cheques were drawn and certified and paid by Agote himself. It was one of these cheques which, coming under the accountant's eye, led to the discovery of the fraud. Agote, who is in the hands of the police, takes the matter quite coolly, confessing his guilt but equivocating as to the amount taken, which is now supposed to be about \$6,000. He is believed to have an accomplice. These repeated robberies committed by employees of the Banco de la Nación can not but throw grave doubts as to the efficiency of the system employed for selecting them, and the public will not be slow to attribute this lamentable state of affairs to what is, doubtless, the real cause, viz., bestowing appointments through favoritism instead of making applicants pass a rigid examination as to character and capability. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The case of the river steamer "Centaur" which has been ordered out of Argentine ports with Paraguayan cargo, has brought to light the fact that the epidemic in Paraguay was imported there by that steamer. The importation was naturally indirect, being caused, it is said, by a quantity of bags of rice transferred, in Montevideo, to the "Centaur" from a steamer arrived there from Rangoon. The above is the main drift of the official investigations, as already reported. On closer examination, however, the little card-house falls to pieces. It will be remembered that after a few days in Asuncion, the head of the Argentine commission, an eminent German doctor, positively stated that the epidemic could be traced several years back. If such is the case, the report that the steamer "Centaur" was imported to the land of oranges in April last, must fall to the ground. There is still further evidence that the report is unfounded. A careful examination of the route taken by the bags of rice, distinctly proves that they were landed by the "Centaur" in Posadas and were retailed there. This being the case, the official report falls to the ground. Notwithstanding the fact that this evidence is well known to the health board authorities here, the "Centaur" is unceremoniously ordered out of Argentine waters and her passengers transferred to a pootoon, which is the apology for a lazaretto in Posadas. The action is an arbitrary one and we fear that if the "Centaur" flew any other flag than that of Argentina, the ordering her out of Argentine waters would not be the end of the case. As it is, however, her owners are obliged to grin and bear it and also to pay the expenses of the action. —*Herald*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.

GENTLEMEN.

A. Tweedie, ct. Mrs. Barham, b. Miss Fford.	2
J. Thomson, b. Miss A. Fford.	5
F. Tracey, not out.	29
H. Hampshire, ct. Miss E. Fford.	3
B. Standen, b. Mrs. Barham.	3
H. Jones, b. Miss A. Fford.	2
E. Greene, b. Miss A. Fford.	0
F. Prior, b. Miss A. Fford.	0
E. Broad, run out.	0
Extras.	3

MR. STOCK'S XI VS. MR. KEALMAN'S XI.

This match was played on the Club's grounds on the 15th inst., and resulted in a victory for Mr. Stock's XI on the first innings by 8 runs. The scores were:

MR. STOCK'S XI.

1st innings.

A. Lewis, ct. Cadzow, b. Tweedie.	1
W. C. Preece, run out.	30
A. M. Burgos, not out.	8
A. L. Cross, ct. Kealman, b. Tracey.	0
C. J. Stock, b. Murray.	4
H. Medows, run out.	0
J. Cookson, b. Lloyd.	0
R. O. Broad, b. a.	7
H. Barton, ct. and b. Hampshire.	1
F. H. Gepp, run out.	3
F. Thomson, b. Hampshire.	11
Extras.	11

Total.

2nd innings.

F. H. Gepp, b. Lloyd.	25
C. L. Stock, b.	27
A. M. Burgos, not out.	3
J. Thomson, ct. Tracey, b. Tweedie.	38
H. Barton, ct. Edwards, b. Smith.	4
E. O. Broad, not out.	4
Extras.	6

MR. KEALMAN'S XI.

H. L. Wright, b. Burgos.	0
A. L. Tweedie, b. Preece.	10
F. Tracey, ct. Gepp, b. Preece.	6
R. C. Lloyd, b. Burgos.	9
J. Cadzow, run out.	1
A. Kealman, not out.	19
H. F. Hampshire, ct. Stock, b. Preece.	1
C. R. Murray, ct. Barton, b. Preece.	1
M. S. Edwards, b. Preece.	1
H. F. Smith, run out.	0
E. Greene, b. Burgos.	0
Extras.	6

Total.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB VS. S. PAULO RAILWAY

As the result of the three games played this season between teams representing the above clubs ended in win to each side and one drawn game, the Railway team asked for another game to be played so that one or the other side could claim the rubber for this year. At the end of the day's play the Club claimed it.

The Railway winning the toss decided to bat first and sent in Stewart and F. Fford to open their innings. With the score at 27 Miller bowled Stewart for a well played 23. Howe filled the vacancy, runs came fairly quickly, and a good score was expected when at 53 the second wicket fell, after which with the exception of Macintyre who carried his bat for 28 no one stayed very long and the innings closed for 113.

After the usual interval Barber and Crewe commenced the club's innings. Off Webster's and ball Barber had to retire, caught at square leg. Miller came in and played one of his usual good innings, but with the score at 88 he was caught by Fford in the slips. At 112 Crewe lost his wicket to a good throw in by the same fielder. The bowling now was loose, and Jeffrey who knows how to take advantage of loose balls played a well hit innings of 60. Stacey also hit clean and hard for his 31, the two putting on 85 for the 7th wicket. Goodier and Johns played out time when the club had made the record score of 239 for 8 wickets.

For the Railway, Crompton kept wicket better than we have seen him this season, evidently more like his old style while for the club, Stacey was A 1 in the same position. Fielding on both sides was good, the long outing in the heat having a slight effect on the Railway fielding towards the end of the innings.

The scores were as follows:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

F. Stewart, b. Miller.	23
F. Fford, ct. Jeffrey, b. Barber.	21
L. M. Howe, b. Barber.	11
J. S. Webster, b. Rule.	0
A. N. Crompton, l. b. w., b. Rule.	8
N. Holland, b. Miller.	10
J. Macintyre, not out.	28
E. G. Knight, b. Miller.	4
R. Fford, run out.	1
T. Pindney, b. Barber.	5
J. Pegler, b. Barber.	0
Extras.	2

Total of the innings..... 113

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

P. W. Crewe, run out.	26
H. E. Barber, ct. R. Fford, b. Webster.	6
C. W. Miller, ct. F. Fford, b. Stewart.	59
M. King, ct. Webster, b. Holland.	16
W. F. Rule, ct. F. Fford, b. Stewart.	1
W. Jeffrey, b. Knight.	60
S. J. Glencross, ct. Webster, b. Holland.	6
H. W. Stacey, ct. and b. F. Fford.	31
F. Goodier, not out.	21
H. Johns, not out.	13
— Play, did not bat.	1
Extras.	20

Total for 8 wickets..... 239

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

SECRETARY'S XI VS. TREASURER'S XI.

This match was played 1st October and was a moral win for the Treasurer's side. Fletcher did well again and was rather pleased at getting out! Pierce and Latham worked hard. The latter is a 6 ft. 4 lad and being a left-handed batter, caused the fielders to chop and change about, to their chagrin. The captain declared rather too late, leaving his opponents 50 minutes play.

The weather is now scorching. The scores were:

TREASURER'S.

A. L. Bell, ct. Paton, b. H. S. Fellows.	4
H. Fletcher, b. G. F. Fellows.	27
C. C. Deere, b. do do.	6
H. Harding, b. H. S. Fellows.	5
C. Pierce, b. G. F. Fellows.	3
L. Latham, not out.	67
F. Wilnot, do.	6
G. D. Estill, do.	6
E. Wright, did not bat; declared	
W. Marshall, closed at 4-40 p.m.	
J. Swift, do.	17
Extras.	17

Total..... 152

SECRETARY'S.

E. Lloyd, ct. Latham, b. Marshall.	0
G. S. Fellows, ct. Marshall, b. Deere.	0
E. G. Paton, b. Deere.	15
W. Morgan, not out.	17
W. Webster, b. Marshall.	1
W. Strange, b. Deere.	0
H. S. Fellows, not out.	11
G. F. Fellows, do.	0
H. F. Comber, did not bat; time	
W. Pendleton, called.	
H. Ledebour, do.	7
Extras.	7

Total..... 54

BANKS AND RAILWAYS VS. WORLD.

(12 a side)

This match was played 8th October and was reckoned as likely to be one of the season's best, and so it turned out to be.

Foy won the toss and sent the opponents in. At once the bar was driving a good custom with the fielders. It was terribly hot. Clementson went for slogging and soon ran up his 32. T. A. Comber did ditto, whilst Latham always got the ball where there was no man.

For the "Worlds" Conolly and Riley got nicely set and remained together for nearly an hour, forcing every run. Davey tried the same style, but just on time the game was ended. T. A. Comber bowled 4 overs, 1 maiden, 4 runs, 3 wickets. The scores were:

BANKS AND RAILWAYS.

E. G. Paton, b. Marshall.	11
C. C. Deere, b. Davey.	8
H. S. Fellows, ct. and b. Marshall.	0
F. Clementson, ct. Lakeman, b. Conolly.	32
C. B. Bradbury, b. Marshall.	0
F. Holt, b. Conolly.	12
T. A. Comber, ct. Boxwell, b. Conolly.	41
H. F. Comber, ct. Riley, b. do.	3
L. Latham, not out.	65
C. H. Howe, ct. Davey, b. Conolly.	0
A. C. Mackenzie, not out.	4
A. L. Bell, l. b. w., b. Conolly.	2
Extras.	9

Total..... 187

WORLD.

M. C. Lakeman, ct. Latham, b. Holt.	1
H. Harding, ct. and b. T. A. Comber.	3
W. E. G. Boxwell, b. do.	0
F. R. Foy, l. t. A. Comber.	0
R. H. Conolly, Jr., ct. Holt, b. Latham.	33
J. R. Riley, b. Deere.	29
W. Strange, ct. Paton, b. Holt.	14
J. E. Davey, not out.	22
— Gore, b. Clementson.	3
W. Marshall, run out.	1
J. Swift, ct. Fellows, b. Howe.	2
E. Wright, ct. Bell, b. do.	2
Extras.	23

Total..... 133

From the Financial News, Sept. 12.

"COLUMNS OF ABUSE."

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ORGANS AND "THE FINANCIAL NEWS."

The Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the New York Associated Press sends some news and comments with reference to the position of affairs in Brazil, which make good reading. He says that *La Nacion*, of Buenos Aires, finds great encouragement for Argentine and Brazilian interests in the visits of President Roosevelt to Rio de Janeiro, and predicts an era of prosperity for both countries "so fitted to aid each other." *La Nacion* also favors an intelligent system of immigration to furnish a needed element of success.

The London *Financial News*, he goes on to say, and other English papers, have come in for some columns of abuse from all the government organs here. It seems that these British newspapers are anxious for Brazil to begin to pay interest, if not principal, on the enormous loans contracted during the last fifty years. Since the foundation of the government in 1822 it would be difficult to point out one year in which deficits failed to rule. The date is a trifle puzzling, and it probably would not occur to an American journalist to point out that the financial difficulties and disgraces of Brazil date from the establishment of the republic, and that there is no need to go so far back as 1822 to discover their origin. The abuse is no news to us. Journals which have always been government organs, are at one in the prolongation of that chorus of abuse which has now assailed us for about seven years. It culminated when we asked the question, "Will Brazil default?" and its real character can best be appreciated by those who remember how soon that simple query received an affirmative reply.

The correspondent of the Associated Press adds that the prefect of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Cesario Alvim, has decided to call an extraordinary session of the municipal chambers to discuss a proposal to sanitize the city. He has an idea that he can raise £6,000,000 to make the city of Rio de Janeiro beautiful, and that the general government will turn over to the city government the taxes collected on water, sewerage, and industries and professions, to pay the interest on capital supposed to be so easily got. Whence this £6,000,000 is coming the correspondent, unhappily, does not state. An attempt to raise it in England is hardly likely to be made; but if it should be, and we are asked which is the better investment, the £6,000,000 Rio loan or the first mortgage bonds of the projected railway to the moon, we shall have to pause to consider our reply.

TO BE LET

(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.

Apply to A. R. C.

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11.

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FOR SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office, including a new

HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS,

Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For information apply at this office.

For sale, a swinging baby's crib, almost new and in perfect order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to M. L., care of Rio News office.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

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This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CASHMERE & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the Avaria station.

Missing Friends.

The British consular will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1899.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Hotels.

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GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and Vice-versa.

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" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alameda.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice equipped for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-maintained bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

Oct. 15.—Advices from Capetown state that the driver and freeman of the military train captured by the Boers, succeeded in escaping, but 15 men of the escort were captured.—The Lancashire regiment is ordered to Vryburg.—Three regiments of cavalry have arrived at Durban, but only a part was landed. One of the transports proceeded to Capetown, was caught in a gale, and 92 horses were lost.—The occupation of Newcastle by the Boers is confirmed.—General White has returned to Ladysmith, without meeting the enemy.—General Joubert has issued a proclamation forbidding the Transvaal forces to sack.—Gen. Buller Grobler has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Free State forces.

Oct. 16.—A small force of Boers has crossed into Natal through Van Reenen's pass, which has been fortified.—Reports are current of a fight south of Kimberley.—The Boers are advancing upon Glencoe and Dundee from Charlestown and Newcastle.—The Boers have occupied Damaulhaus, near Dundee.—The British forces in Natal number 4,000 men at Ladysmith and 11,000 at Pietermaritzburg.—An English patrol near Glencoe has been captured by the enemy.—Brakwell station, Natal, has fallen into the hands of the Boers.—A hospital train from Durban obliged to return to escape capture.—Kimberley reported to be invested by the Boers. Cecil Rhodes is with British forces in that city.—Great meeting to approve action of the government held at the Guild-hall, London.—It is said that a son of Lord Salisbury is at Mafeking.

Oct. 17.—Parliament opened; Queen's speech very brief; recommends no special measure, asks approval of the acts of the government relative to South Africa, and solicits a credit for carrying on the war.—Mr. Campbell Bannerman proposed a motion of protest against the war and expressed apprehension as to the consequences.—Messrs. Dillon and Labouchere proposed the settlement of the conflict by arbitration, on the lines advocated at The Hague.—In the house of lords the Marquis of Salisbury stigmatised the Transvaal ultimatum as an audacious defiance. He insisted that England's sovereignty in South Africa should now be settled. The Queen's speech was adopted by the lords.

Telegrams from Kimberley report a successful sortie from Mafeking.—Another report says the Boers have been repulsed three times before that place, but have returned for a new attack with heavy artillery.—In Natal the Boers have occupied Damaulhaus, and are threatening the Holant bridge, and are threatening Dundee.—The Free State forces are preparing to attack Colshurg.—Transvaal refugees at Lourengo Marques state that reports were current in Pretoria that the Boers had been repulsed with great loss at Mafeking.—A proclamation has been issued in Cape Colony calling for volunteers.

Oct. 18.—Proclamation signed by the Queen to-day ordering the mobilization of the militia. This exceptional measure is giving currency to reports of European complications.—The commons rejected arbitration proposal.—The government asks for ten millions sterling to prosecute the war.—A manifestation hostile to Mr. Hoffmeyer occurred in Capetown.—The Zulus and Swazis said to be rising against the Boers.—A military train captured by the Boers in the vicinity of Lobatse, the fight resulting in several killed on both sides.—Skirmishes about Kimberley reported, some English soldiers being captured.—The Boers are said to be fortifying Newcastle.—The Times published dispatch from Mafeking, dated 12th inst., stating that 9,000 Boers were besieging that place, and that the situation there was critical.—The Boers reported to be crossing the Drakensberg passes, presumably to attack Ladysmith.—Pretoria telegrams state that the bombardment of Mafeking began on the 15th, and that a detachment of Boers occupied Taungs, south of Vryburg, on the 16th.—The German str. "Kaiser," transporting arms and munitions for the Transvaal, voluntarily landed them at Alexandria on learning of the outbreak of war.

Oct. 19.—At Southampton 2,000 soldiers are embarking to-day for South Africa.—In the commons Mr. Chamberlain spoke at length defending the action of the government.—Sir Alfred Milner said to have apprehended £150,000 destined for the Transvaal.—Col. Plumer with 450 men have left Tati (to the north of the Transvaal) and are seeking to join the Mafeking garrison.—Boers continuing to advance upon Ladysmith.—Skirmishes are reported between the advanced lines of the two armies at Actonhoemes.—Pretoria telegrams state that the Boers have captured Ranaulhabana, a small military station north of Mafeking.—A Kimberley telegram of 15th inst. reports all well in that place.—An official report from Mafeking says that an armored train encountered 500 Boers north of that town on the 14th and dispersed them, the British loss being 2 killed and 14 wounded.—It is reported the Boers have blown up the bridge at Fourteen Streets, between Kimberley and Vryburg.

Oct. 20.—Telegrams announce a victory of the British forces at Glencoe, Natal. The Boers had invested the place and entrenched themselves on neighboring hills, when the British destroyed their works by artillery fire and then stormed their lines, routing them and capturing five cannon. The Boers showed no skill in the management of their artillery. The victory was a decisive one, and the losses

were heavy on both sides. Gen. Symons, commander of the British forces, was severely wounded. The honors of the day are credited to the Irish fusiliers, who led the charge against the enemy.—Late telegrams report the Boers to be advancing against Dundee.—The town of Acton has been occupied by the Boers.—A force of Boers is reported to be advancing on Matlaspur.—The commons have voted a credit for maintenance of 38,000 men destined for South Africa.

Oct. 21.—Telegrams regarding losses at Glencoe are somewhat conflicting, the first reports stating that the British losses were 250, and the Boers 800. An official report gives the British losses as: killed—10 officers and 31 non-coms. and soldiers; wounded—22 officers and 151 non-coms. and soldiers. The Irish fusiliers had the greatest number of casualties. An exact dispatch says that the Boers maintained their organization and carried off their killed and wounded. Gen. Yule has been appointed to command the British forces at Dundee.—Various detachments of marines and batteries of artillery have left Simonstown for the north.—During the discussion of credits in the commons, Mr. Redmond said the money could be better used in improving the condition of workmen in England and Ireland. A tumult followed and Mr. Redmond was expelled.

Oct. 22.—Telegrams from Capetown report a second battle in Natal on Friday (20th) last, in which the British were victorious. Gens. White and French moved out of Ladysmith and attacked a force of 2,000 Boers at Elandsbagte, with infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Boers were dispersed and their equipments, munitions, etc., were captured. Several Boer officers were captured. The British loss is reported at 160 killed and wounded. The Boers are said to have retired to Waschburg.—Subsequent advices from Glencoe state that the Boers attacked the British outcumbments the night following the first battle, but the results are not given.—Gen. Symons, wounded at Glencoe, has been promoted.—A brigade of Guards left for South Africa yesterday.—In political circles it is said that Great Britain will quickly finish the war and then divide South Africa into five colonies, viz.: Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange, Natal, and Rhodesia, all under one governor-general.—A flying squadron is being mobilized for service, owing to reports that President Kruger will issue letters of marque to corsairs.

Oct. 23.—The cabinet to-day communicated to the commons that the latest telegrams received announce that the Boers are advancing in force upon Dundee and that Gen. Yule had retreated to Glencoe, abandoning his wounded. (This implies fighting about Dundee, which has not been reported).—The *Foran* publishes four separate reports of the British losses at Elandsbagte, varying from 18 to 81 killed and from 121 to 215 wounded.—Reports from Capetown state that the Boers have made three assaults on the British lines at Glencoe, but were repulsed.—Hopes are entertained of Gen. Symons' recovery.—The Boers are concentrating to attack Belmont.—In the commons Mr. O'Brien denounced Mr. Chamberlain as the worst of criminals, and was immediately expelled from the rectet.

United States.

Oct. 16.—In the yacht race between the "Shamrock" and "Columbia" the American boat wins.—Twelve regiments have been ordered to embark for the Philippines.

Oct. 17.—The victory of the "Columbia" yesterday was due to the breaking of the "Shamrock's" steel mast.—The town of Iloilo, Philippine islands, is said to be threatened by the Tagalos.

Oct. 18.—A Manila telegram says that Gen. MacArthur has recaptured San Isidro, re-establishing communications with Rio Grande.—It is stated that 10,000 Tagalos are concentrated in Parac.—Renewed criticisms of Gen. Otis are made.

Oct. 19.—A *Herold* telegram from Manila says the Americans are abandoning their positions.

Oct. 20.—Another race to-day between the "Columbia" and "Shamrock" resulted in a decisive victory for the former, which wins the America cup.—It is reported that the transport "Senator" returning from the Philippines with soldiers, has been wrecked.

Oct. 22.—The American yachtmen have presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a beautiful cup in remembrance of the races just finished.

Spain.

Oct. 16.—Destructive storms are reported all over Spain.—The Barcelona shops, which were closed as a protest against the taxes, are reopening. Over 9,000 shopkeepers have paid the taxes.

Oct. 20.—The economies realized in all departments are estimated at 34 millions of pesetas.—The government has resolved to impose quarantines against Brazil on account of alleged bubonic pest in Santos.

Oct. 23.—The Vigo and Corunna chambers of commerce have asked the government to restrict from Brazil some modification in quarantine regulations.

France.

Oct. 15.—The falling of scaffolding on one of the Paris exposition buildings injured 25 men more or less severely.

Oct. 17.—News from Lieut. Pallier announces his assumption of the command of the Voulet-Chanoine mission and confirms the assassination of Col. Klobb. He reports the recovery of Lieut. Meynier, who was reported

killed.—The *Matin* says that President Loubet will soon issue a decree pardoning Zola and releasing him for what?—Telegrams received in Paris announce the triumph of the Venezuelan revolution.

Oct. 18.—Decree published renewing commercial convention with Uruguay.—Dispatch from Western Africa advises the shooting of Captains Voulet and Chanoine by their own men, who then rejoined the mission under Lieut. Pallier.

Oct. 20.—Vienna telegrams announce the death of Col. Schneider, wounded in a duel with Gen. Roget.

Oct. 21.—The private interrogation of prisoners accused of conspiracy was completed in Paris on the 21st. Many refused to answer.

Oct. 22.—A report is current in Paris that the powers will intervene in the Transvaal war.—The national deputy Lasies appeals to all young Frenchmen to help the Transvaal.

Germany.

Oct. 15.—The *Algemeine Zeitung* says the relations of England and Germany at Simon have suffered no alteration.—It is reported that Germany has asked the Transvaal to form an international police force to protect mining property.

Oct. 18.—At the launching of the cruiser "Charlottenburg" to-day the Emperor William made a brilliant speech in which he urged the necessity for Germany of possessing a powerful fleet and called upon his people to renounce internal dissensions.—It is stated that the Emperor will visit Queen Victoria early in November.

Austria.

Oct. 18.—Austrian parliament opened to-day.—Manifestation organized by the Czechs took place last evening at Prague, resulting in conflicts.

Russia.

Oct. 20.—Hostility of public opinion against Great Britain said to be increasing, on account of the Transvaal war.

Oct. 22.—A St. Petersburg telegram says it is known that France and Russia will oppose the annexation of the Transvaal and Free State by Great Britain.

Italy.

Oct. 21.—The government has imposed quarantine on Brazilian arrivals because of the reports from Santos.—Great tempests have occurred in Valencia.

Portugal.

Oct. 16.—During the past week there were 35 new cases and 6 deaths of bubonic pest at Oporto.

Oct. 21.—The government has imposed quarantine at Lisbon on arrivals from Santos.

Oct. 23.—During the past week there were 20 new cases and 10 deaths of bubonic plague in Oporto.

From the Financial News, Sept. 21.

MORE MONEY FOR BRAZIL.

THE LEADING POINTS OF SOME NEGOTIATIONS WHICH ARE NOW PROCEEDING.

It is announced from Rio de Janeiro that, representing an English syndicate, called the Foreign Industrial Corporation, Limited, of London, which is negotiating with the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil for its concessions for improvements in this port, Mr. David Gibson has been visiting the custom-house and dependencies, and also the islands and shore line which fall within the all-embracing scope of that company. Mr. Gibson, the *Rio News* says, is a sworn expert in such matters, and will, we feel sure, see how idle it will be to spend money in this port before securing legislation to protect the interests of investors. To build costly piers and quays and then see loading and unloading go on by means of lighters would be a sore disappointment.

It is not everybody who would care to put money into Brazil, or anything Brazilian, just now. The Foreign Industrial Corporation, however, seems to have been formed for that express purpose. It was registered on February 27 last, with a capital of £125,000 in £1 shares. It appears that there is in existence an agreement, made March 1, 1899, between Consaço de Linsmuller, 15 Rue Leo de Liles, Paris, L.L.D., Frederick Henry Brady, of Hove, Sussex, Gentlemen, and John Walter Link, of St. Giles, Dorset, financier, of the one part and the company of the other part.

From this agreement it appears that the parties of the first part have obtained certain concessions, rights and interests, more particularly set out in agreement of even date (but not filed) between the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil of the one part and the company of the other part. The parties of the first part have negotiated the said agreement and are procuring the said agreement company to enter into such agreement direct with the syndicate, and are also finding the expenses of sending agents to Brazil as provided. For these services the corporation shall pay the sum of £100,000 in 100,000 shares, and the parties shall have right to nominate three directors.

It seems to be an interesting little arrangement; but hardly the sort of thing which is likely to arouse the cupidity of the ordinary investor.

(*) Consaço de Linsmuller.

OPENING FOR RETAIL TRADERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Local retail trade has never received much attention, yet there is reason to believe that this class of business might not only be made the channel of distribution for many commodities at present little, if at all, known here, but of extending the consumption of such classes of articles as are already in demand. Rio de Janeiro and neighboring cities would be a good field for the operations of a syndicate of capitalists or manufacturers, if one could be formed for the purpose of starting a large general store on the co-operative principle. The stores should be well stocked with articles of every description and manufacture. Such an enterprise would also probably find it profitable to open a store in Berlin for the retail sale of produce imported direct from Brazil, such as coffee, cocoa, tapioca, maize, vanilla, etc. The largest firm of coffee roasters in the United States carry on their business in this plan, and it is well known with what excellent results. It is reported that a French trading company is being formed somewhat on the lines here suggested. At present the retail trade of Rio de Janeiro is chiefly in the hands of the Portuguese, and with them it appears to be a very thriving field of enterprise.—*Universal Market*, Berlin, Aug. 24.

THE SANTOS PLAGUE.

On the 15th inst. a report was current in Santos that cases of some mysterious illness, suspected to be bubonic pest, had appeared there and that four patients had been sent to the isolated hospital. The local sanitary authorities did not declare it to be the dreaded Eastern plague, but their silence and the rigorous measures adopted to isolate the patients, were more than enough to give currency to the wildest rumors. The federal and state sanitary authorities then took it up, and an examination of the cases was made by the bacteriologist of the state sanitary board, a young man of limited experience, who pronounced some of them to be characteristic of bubonic pest.

There were six suspected cases at first, and two new cases have appeared since among the persons quarantined within the isolated hospital. Of these, one was found to have died from yellow fever, and one of the cases now recovering was afterwards declared to be typhoid fever. Another case declared suspected was of a man in the last stages of syphilis, who died immediately after a hypodermic injection of a considerable quantity of Yersin serum. The great majority of the suspected cases are recovering, and it may be seriously doubted whether they have had the bubonic pest.

The alarm, however, has been as bad as the disease, so far as business and travel is concerned. The port of Santos has been shut off from other domestic ports, quarantines have been declared abroad, and vexatious restrictions have been imposed upon railway travel between that city and other places. Much prejudice has resulted, and still more will follow unless common sense is allowed to direct such matters.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to the *Correio do Serião* of Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, a planter of that district says that the long-continued drought will greatly diminish the future coffee crop, in spite of the recent rains.

—The coffee exporters at Santos will not suspend their shipments because of the alleged outbreak of bubonic pest in that city. The Ger. str. "Cordebas" left there on the 20th with a large cargo direct for Hamburg.

—The coffee crop in the Sorocabana territory is said to be enormous this year, and the Sorocabana company is carrying double what it carried last year. The planters think that next year's crop will be greatly reduced.

—The coffee planters at their meeting at Campinas on the 22nd inst. passed resolutions condemning Minister Murinho's financial policy. They also resolved to present at the next congressional elections candidates pledged to defend their interests.

—Since the loss of her West Indian possessions, Spain has undertaken to destroy all her commerce with them by the imposition of prohibitive duties. An illustration of this silly policy is that of the import duty levied on Porto Rican coffee, which is 162 pesetas, or \$32.40, per hundred kilograms.

—In the chamber of deputies last Saturday Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill empowering the government to give ten premiums of 100,000 to Brazilian companies that establish coffee mills, with a minimum capacity for grinding five tons per diem, in Europe and North America. To establish mills in the United States will be like sending coals to New Castle.

—Early last month the Cuban import duty on coffee from Porto Rico was reduced from \$12.15 per hundred kilograms to \$3.40. The new rate to go into effect Oct. 21st. Coffee from all other countries will continue to pay the higher rate. It is expected that as soon as coffee is again produced in Cuba, the protective rate will be resumed against Porto Rico as well. A generation ago Cuba not only produced enough for local consumption, but also exported about one hundred million pounds a year. It is said that new coffee orchards are now being planted on that island.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil;
25.00 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayer, 38a,

141, Broadway, NEW YORK
Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON

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181, Queen Victoria Street,

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Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$5.00 each
SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office
publication at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caiixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1899.

THE incessant appeals to congress and to the government to come to the rescue of the planters—to furnish them with laborers, to loan them money, to grant them cheaper transportation and to find markets for their produce—and all this after generations of similar appeals and repeated crises, compel us to ask why the planter has never learned to depend upon himself. He has a rich soil, a beneficent climate and sure markets for his valuable products. What more can he ask? In many other countries nature has been far less lavish with her favors, but yet farmers and planters have managed to live without government aid. Very few men become millionaires in agricultural pursuits, and at the same time the great majority of them manage to lead comfortable and independent lives. What then are the conditions here in Brazil which make agriculturists so different from their brethren elsewhere? In our opinion, we are still living under the baneful influence of slavery. Although slavery has been abolished, a species of serfdom still exists, and the organization of agricultural communities is still that of the days of slavery. Land is held in large estates and the laws are unfavorable to their division and sale to small holders. Labor is still partially servile, as the severe laws against breaches of labor contracts conclusively prove. And the great mass of the rural population is left to drag out a hopeless existence in poverty and dependence, despised by the dominant classes, unprotected by law, and forgotten by the state. They have no ambition to improve their condition, for they have no assurance that they will be permitted to reap what they sow. And we therefore have the striking anomaly of a country possessing a large laboring population, and yet without laborers and obliged to send abroad for them. In 1888 the liberated slaves, all adults, numbered about 750,000, while the freedmen under the 1871 law and free children of slaves must have numbered at least a million more. What has become of them? Then there must be some two or three millions of people of white and mixed blood living in close proximity to the agricultural districts. What has been done for them? Instead of utilizing these laboring elements, the government has expended enormous sums to bring out foreign laborers, a large percentage of whom prove worthless and the remainder uncertain and unsettled, moving about from one place to another and then leaving the country whenever the situation becomes irksome or unsatisfactory. Has it never occurred to the planter that the remedy for this lies in his own hands? And can he not see that the fault for it all is chiefly his own? As he can not have slaves, he

tries to have serfs. Instead of selling lands to colonists and thereby make them fixtures in his neighborhood, he insists on settling them on his own estate under labor contracts, subject to evasions and constant changes, and also to the support of an unnecessary force during the dull season. He wishes to play the feudal lord, and can do it only with imported feudatories who are free to move elsewhere at the termination of their brief contracts. If the planter were to sell some of his outlying and uncultivated lands to small farmers and if the state were to abolish its heavy tax on land transfers, thousands of colonists would become attached to the land and would form a fixed and increasing laboring element available for busy crop seasons. The native poor man, who is now living in hopeless idleness and indigence, would soon follow the example and would find a way to improve his condition. And then the planter would have a sure supply of labor at his own doors, and would no longer be appealing to the state to bring him laborers and loan him money. That men owning tens of thousands of acres of surpassingly rich lands, should be perennially begging help at the door of the public treasury, is creditable neither to their intelligence nor to their manhood. Let them sell their uncultivated lands! Let them reduce their expenditures! And let them moderate their pretensions! If a man has insufficient capital for a plantation of ten thousand acres, let him confine himself to a half, or quarter, or tenth. Let him stop borrowing, and let him learn to wait and work. If a merchant has capital and credit for only a small shop, he is more than likely to make a failure of it if he tries to run a big jobbing or importing house. And the same principle holds good with planters. What they can do is to be measured by what they have to do it with, and not by what they wish to do. Let them manage their own estates, let them stop borrowing, let them sell their superfluous lands, and let them treat their laborers justly and liberally, and they will soon find their position very much improved. And then, at the same time, let the state look up its poor, despised citizens, the multitudes who own nothing, earn nothing, do nothing and are nothing! Let them be treated like men. Give them lands, protect them, educate them, stimulate their ambition. They have been kicked and spurned and cheated and robbed until they have no faith either in their neighbors or themselves. If they work they have no certainty that they will be paid, so they prefer not to work. They drift into debt, and their debts make them slaves. The hopelessness of it all dismays them, so they give up struggling and drift. Are they to be blamed? Brazil has many a hard problem to solve in the near future, but not one of them is more urgent or more difficult than this—the regeneration of her own people.

Our figurative contemporary is evidently very hard up for something to criticize. If he can find nothing better than the mistakes of a foreign periodical, which credits us with a statement so absurd that no one not chronically jaundiced would give it the slightest attention, then he had better drop that line of work and confine himself to the rôle of consulting financier and general apologist to the treasury, which is at least profitable if not honorable.

OUR Paris contemporary *Le Brasil*, whose mission it is to explain away disagreeable facts in Europe so that Brazilian credit may not suffer, seems to have had an unusually bad attack lately, and it is all about the gold percentage on import duties. We have shown that these duties are decreasing, and to prove it we have quoted official figures. Our sensitive colleague says our statements are false, that we are pessimistic and malevolent (it reminds us of the *Journal*'s hysterical pleasantries), that we telegraphed to the *Times* some time ago that 300 failures had occurred here (we never did anything of the kind!), and then defies us to overthrow his reasoning. Excuse us, colleague, we shall not try. Your reasoning is something like your facts—not worth an argument. If you will drop false accusations and talk sense, we might try issues with you, but as the case now stands it is not worth while. We may say, however, that your quarrel is with the *Diário Oficial* and the

customs authorities, and not with *The News*. We copied our figures from the official organ, and we invite a comparison to see whether it was done correctly. As for our conclusions, we neither take them from the treasury nor any of its pensioners.

Should it be true that the cases of suspicious illness in Santos are really bubonic pest, it must be admitted as one more proof of the utter futility of ordinary quarantine measures. We have been enforcing a strict quarantine against places infected with this disease since August 15th, over two months, and if it has appeared in Santos it must be because all such restrictions are powerless to keep it out. But this Santos incident proves one thing more, which must not be overlooked—the great value of intelligently-enforced local measures for isolating and treating suspected cases. The disease appeared in one place only, and all the inmates were promptly isolated, with the result that no case has been reported from any other locality. This is very creditable work, and is infinitely more effective than quarantines.

ONE of the true heroes of African exploration, William Bonny, has lately passed away. He was a member of Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, and so well did he acquit himself that he had the praise and respect of all his comrades and Stanley himself was constrained to say: "With a force of men like William Bonny it would have been easy to conquer the entire Sudan." But Bonny was only a humble subordinate, at £100 a year, in an expedition which is said to have yielded its chief not less than £40,000. He was under contract not to write of his adventures, he had no share in any plunder, he came out of it ragged and poisoned with malaria, and then he returned home a poor man, without occupation and completely broken in health. While his chief became famous and rich and became a member of parliament, poor William Bonny went to a London almshouse. Some old friends heard of his adversity and provided funds for his support and he was then removed to a more congenial atmosphere, but only to live for a very short time, his death occurring at the General Hospital on the 23rd ult. He was a brave and loyal man. Peace to his memory.

IN SEVERAL of the excellent articles published by Dr. Honorio Ribiero, acting president of the Associação Commercial, showing the immense harm that will be caused by the adoption of the consumption tax regulations, the chamber of deputies last Wednesday voted those regulations in 2nd discussion. This result, which does not surprise us (for congress as well as the President and his ministers seem to be beset with that madness which is said to precede the destruction of those foredoomed by the gods) demonstrates the necessity, which we have repeatedly pointed out, of vigorous, united and organized effort in defence of the commercial interests of the country. It is necessary to convince congress that the conservative classes are not so powerless as it seems to suppose, and that business men, while very properly loath to resort to extreme measures, are nevertheless, not disposed to submit tamely to every burden that the President and congress see fit to impose upon them. On a certain memorable occasion President Campos Sales assumed the right to cast a doubt on the patriotism of business men. Now is the time to prove to him that he was mistaken. This they can do by resolutely meeting this question, while it is yet time, and conducting it to its satisfaction as a solution as circumstances will permit. Otherwise it will, we fear, speedily reach a point at which they will be no longer able to control it, and then unreasoning sufferers, imprudent agitators and ambitious schemers will promote a violent solution, plunging the country into calamities even greater than those that have already befallen it. If business men will adopt the patriotic course of action which we suggest, combining firmness with that fruitful moderation which is merely another name for well-directed energy, we can assure them, we have no hesitation in saying, of the support of the public, which has the good sense to understand that all legitimate interests of business men coincide with those of the whole community.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 10.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber continued to vote on the provisions of the budget of the department of industry and discussed the budgets of the departments of finance and interior. Deputy Luiz Adolpho spoke on political affairs in Matto Grosso and read a telegram from Senator Generoso Ponce communicating reports of sinister plans against the personal safety of the political prisoners. He said that the party that has seized the reins of power in the state has decided to send to congress at the next election Dr. Benedito de Souza, a son-in-law of Supreme Judge Manoel Murinho, and Major Castilho Jacques, a son-in-law of Gen. Mallet, minister of war.

OCT. 11.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo said that the recent indictment of political prisoners in Matto Grosso is a sinister farce engineered for the purpose of depriving them of the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus. Senator Feliciano Penna, in a speech on the special appropriation for the Central railway, severely criticized the abuses that have been committed. The public money, he said, is

shamefully squandered, anarchy prevails in many branches of the public service, and what has occurred in Matto Grosso is an indelible stain on the honor of the country.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galeão Curvallal demanded that light should be thrown on the mystery of the alleged clandestine issues of paper money. He said that there is evidently a mistake in the estimate of the minister of finance in regard to the amount of such money in circulation. The minister estimates the circulation at 735,759,000\$, but the speaker produced figures showing it to be at least 820,000,000\$. Deputy Luiz Adolpho expressed regret that the minister of finance has given congress in his report no information in regard to the internal gold loans. The chamber concluded the vote on the provisions of the budget of industry. Among the amendments voted was that for an appropriation of 300,000\$ for promoting the enlargement of the consumption of coffee.

OCT. 13.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on political affairs in Matto Grosso. It is reported, he said, that the present governor, placed in office by Minister Murinho and his friends, is too moderate to satisfy them and that he will be forced to give way to the lieutenant-governor, who is supposed to be sufficiently intolerant to please them. The following special appropriations were voted in 2nd discussion:—13,162,961\$027 for the Central railway; \$6,442.66 for the payment of the account of Quynle Davidson & Co.; £5,507.125 for the payment of the account of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budgets of the departments of finance and interior and political affairs in Bahia.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 20th inst., 900 persons left Santos on account of the fright caused by the bubonic plague.

—A Santos telegram of the 21st inst., says it will be necessary to import some bubonic cases in order to prevent the decreed epidemic from spreading.

—An autopsy of one of the victims of bubonic pest in Santos showed that he died from yellow fever. Another case, on subsequent examination was found to be suffering from typhoid fever.

—At Santos the municipal authorities have resolved to suspend the orders for cutting off the water-supply from consumers who have failed to pay the water tax. This is a good example for the federal government.

—The cotton crop this year in the municipality of Tuntuty, São Paulo, amounted to 70,000 arrobas, and the planters are increasing their plantations it is expected that the crop will next year reach double that quantity.

—The news from the states for some days have related almost exclusively to sanitary precautions against the bubonic pest. The precautions are praiseworthy of course, but are they leading to permanent sanitary reforms?

—The government of the state of São Paulo has resolved to establish disinfecting stations in São Paulo, Santos and at the Alto da Serra. Henceforth travellers may expect to hear 20 minutes for disinfection, instead of a call to lunch.

—In consequence of letters received at the last moment, urging his immediate return home, Dr. J. C. Branner has been obliged to defer his visit to the West Coast. He left for New York on the "Coleridge," which sailed on the 18th inst.

—The *Journal* of Taubaté, São Paulo, is informed that pork has been sent to Rio de Janeiro which was prepared from animals infected with carbuncle. Extreme care should be taken with pork from districts where the hogs are suffering from this terrible disease.

—The governor of Maranhão has refused to accept the services of the patriots who have offered to assist the legal forces to repel the invaders of that state, except one company organized at Grajaú. There is a general disposition to put an end to the disorders in the *sertão*.

—A great many families, etc., of Santos have abandoned that city precipitately and have taken refuge in S. Paulo. The large number of empty houses in the latter place are quickly finding tenants, and their proprietors are saying: it's an ill wind that brings nobody any good.

—Great amusement was caused in Santos on the 16th by an announcement that a sanitary delegate would soon arrive there and that no one would be permitted to leave the place without a sanitary safe-conduct. It was thought by some that the safe conduct guaranteed immunity from the pest.

—The vagrant dogs of São Paulo are to be dispatched by the latest and quickest method, for which purpose a contract has been signed between the municipal prefect and the president of the society for the protection of animals. The municipality will give the society 500\$ a month for the purpose in view.

—On the 16th inst., the federal judge in São Paulo caused to be burned in the place of the *Diário Popular* a quantity of counterfeit notes, revenue stamps and postage stamps which had been apprehended and declared false. The nominal value was 503,829\$050, which illustrates the activity of counterfeiters in that state.

—There was a great mortality among the rats in Santos about a week before the first suspected bubonic case appeared, and this was promptly accepted by some as a proof of the identity of the disease. It has since transpired that the death of the rats was caused by poison which had been liberally spread about in the docks. Perhaps much of the suspicious illness was caused by the stench of dead rats.

—Some sixteen or seventeen years ago a colony of Germans was established near Theophilo Ottoni, Minas Geraes. The lands were surveyed and marked by a government surveyor, and the colonists were located on them. Lately some meddlesome official has concluded that the lands were not correctly surveyed, so new surveys have been made, and all the boundaries have been changed. Many of the colonists had put in hard work planting and cultivating, only to find a part of their work now transferred to their neighbors. Many lawsuits have resulted, and the lawyers and courts will soon have all the savings of the colony. The affair is a shameful trick and should be exposed.

—It will be remembered that a few Cherentes Indians paid us a visit last year, and after being hospitably entertained for a time were sent back with generous donations of seeds, agricultural implements, school-books, and all that. To be sure, they spent it all in civilized drinks before they could get into the woods again—but that doesn't count. Many a white man has done the same. It appears that eight more of the tribe have come to see us again, arriving in São Paulo about a week ago. But a change has come over the scene since they were here last. Instead of being asked to take a drink, they were promptly taken to a municipal doctor and vaccinated. When they return to Rio they will be fungicide, and when they arrive here will be inoculated with anti-bubonic serum. Perhaps we shall likewise give them a dose of rat poison. And then they will go back home sadder if not wiser men, and with the firm conviction that the white man is a human.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Light and Power Co. of São Paulo began the construction of their steam power house in that city yesterday. They expect to inaugurate their electric tramway service in March.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending Sept. 18th, 1899	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,147,542	1,521,667	186,125
Passenger car, tied.....	8,212	7841 1/2	370 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	20,201,510	21,501,850	1,300,340
do since Jan. 1, 1899.....	1,095,065,850	1,294,125,750	199,059,900
For week ending September 27th, 1899	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,791,469	1,512,210 (inc.)	279,259
Passenger car, tied.....	8372 1/2	7811 1/2	561
Total receipts, week.....	22,108,530	21,475,850	632,680
do since Jan. 1, 1899.....	1,119,011,010	1,335,008,570	215,997,560

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Lloyd Brasileiro has suspended calls at the port of Santos until further notice.

—The director-general of public health has prohibited the clearing of any vessel from Santos for another Brazilian port.

—On the 19th the captain of the port at Santos seized all the crews of the S. Sebastião boats to prevent their leaving for that place.

—The Royal Mail str. "Minho" has been put into quarantine at Buenos Aires because of the Santos scare. It's a costly thing to play the fool, but unfortunately someone else has to foot the bills.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that Dr. Wilde had telegraphed to the Argentine consul here to request the Santos authorities not to dispatch any vessels for Argentina until the government there had decided what measures to take.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 18th inst. by the Lampart & Holt steamer "Coleridge" for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, were as follows: Dr. J. C. Brauner, Mr. L. M. Azevedo and 19 third-class. There were also 5 first-class and 33 third-class passengers in transit.

—At Buenos Aires and Montevideo quarantines of ten days against Santos and five days against other Brazilian ports, have been imposed. At the former place, the third class passengers will be sent to Martin Garcia but the first-class passengers can remain on board the steamer.

—The contract between the Chilean government and the Companhia Transatlantica de Barcelona, for the establishment of a regular line of steamers between Chili and Spain, is to be for a period of four years. The boats are to arrive at Valparaiso every fortnight, after having called at various ports of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, in addition to Punta Arenas. The company reserves to itself the right of ultimately extending the service to northern Chilean ports.

—It is said that a company called the Lloyd Paraense has made a proposal to the governor of Pará for a coasting service between Pará and Buenos Aires, with steamers of 3,000 tons, capable of 16 miles an hour and carrying 500 head of cattle. The company asks 6 per cent guarantee on 12,000,000 for 10 years.

—A Tenerife telegram of the 19th inst. says that a horrible crime was committed on the big "Julian Schlessers" between Brazil and that port, a member of the crew, described as a helmsman, murdering the master, his wife and the mate. A Spanish vessel succeeded in capturing the crew after a sharp resistance. The murderer then committed suicide.

—The supreme court in Buenos Aires has revoked the verdict given by the lower court in the case brought by a stevedore, named Romano, against Messrs. Lampart & Holt's agents, claiming damages for \$5,000 for an accident that happened to him whilst working on board the str. "Bellevue" in 1896. The first court awarded \$1,000 damages but the supreme court reverses this decision, stating that the steamer was not responsible as the injured man was engaged by the contracting stevedore, Mr. Alfred Green, and not by the ship.

LOCAL NOTES

—Those trees in the Passeio Publico may have required pruning; but was it necessary to mutilate them in such a barbarous way?

—We are now experiencing frequent rains and cooler weather, which not only contribute to our physical comfort, but are highly favorable to the health of the city.

—The deputies have been trying to hold nocturnal sessions, at about 1,000 a night, during the past week, but with indifferent success. It is impossible to secure a sufficient attendance of patriotic members to transact business.

—A reduction in the import duties on food, medicines, disinfectants, soaps, and other articles necessary for good health and proper sanitation, would be better than all the quarantines that can be enforced. Will Dr. Nuno de Andrade deny it?

—The best thing we have seen in regard to the Santos scare is a telegram to São Paulo to the effect that "Senator João Cordeiro had said he would go there even if he had to go as a nurse." The Jacobin fire-eater was quivering as a nurse would be magnificent, but—well talk is still the cheapest thing in Brazil, and it pays no tax.

—It is reported that Col. Menna Barreto, who after his quarrel with João Francisco came to this city, by order of the government, to report at the war department, will be removed from the command of the garrison of Livramento. His removal is attributed to the demand of the castillistas. Why not turn over Rio Grande to the castillistas altogether?

—The best preservatives from epidemic as well as other diseases are thorough cleanliness and a sufficiency of good, sound, wholesome food. But these cost money and are beyond the reach of a poverty-stricken, over-taxed people. If the general, state and municipal governments will reduce their burdensome taxes, they will go far more to prevent the spread of epidemics than they can hope to accomplish with their inefficient sanitary measures.

—The Rio correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphed to New York under date of August 27th as follows:—"Dr. Campos Salles, president of Brazil, in the course of an interview, granted this morning to the correspondent of the Associated Press, declared that Brazil would take part in the Pan-American exhibition in Buffalo. He also said that General Roca, president of the Argentine republic, would pay a visit to the United States on the same occasion."

—We trust that the health authorities will have the good sense to understand that, if the public neglects some of their recommendations, this is solely on account of the lack of ability, through poverty, to meet the respective expenses. There is, consequently, no occasion for compulsory action for enforcing the adoption of the precautions recommended. What is required is to restore to the public the means of self-defence, of which it has been deprived by exorbitant taxation.

—An exchange says that the best way to kill rats is to use equal parts of unslaked lime, cheese and sugar. Mix them carefully and thoroughly, and lay down every day, for the lime soon deteriorates. The caustic properties of the lime forces the rats to seek water and this intensifies its action, causing death at once. If water is placed in the middle of the room, the chances are that the rats will die there, and in consequence there will be no stench as usually happens when they are poisoned and die in their nests.

—Figures said to be official, published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of last Saturday, show that from the port of Rio de Janeiro there left the country 6,407 Portuguese and 5,391 Italian immigrants in the nine months ended on the 30th ult. During the same period there arrived at this port 4,804 Portuguese and 3,358 Italian immigrants. Consequently the excess of departures over arrivals of immigrants of these two nationalities was 2,659. As we have already had occasion to note, the exodus from S. Paulo, through the port of Santos, was on a much larger scale.

—I see that your illustrations contemporary is still managing to keep his hair on, as observed Smalwytt, which, I presume, is largely due to the vigorous conclusion which his eminent medical friend and patron is able to bestow upon him. In these hard times it is no trifling matter to keep one's skin on, let alone the hair, for the tax-collector wants it all. But it must be confessed, there are some who know how to steer clear of such dangers, and your friend, the figure colder, is one of them. And I'm not sure, but what he expects a statue for his pains. Should that happen I shall not be surprised to see hair on the statue also, for that embrocation is a miracle worker, and don't you forget it. I'm even giving odds that it could put hair on his cheek. And with this daring surmise, Smalwytt went out in search of a sloop-keeper of Francisco.

—On Saturday night a policeman on Rua da Guarda Velha saw two soldiers of the 7th (formerly Moreira Cesar's) battalion of infantry beating a boy whom they accused of trying to steal from them a handkerchief and \$5.00. He interfered and was attacked by the soldiers. Policemen went to his assistance, the soldiers were also reinforced and the fight assumed serious proportions. Much alarm was caused in the vicinity. Merchandise was destroyed or damaged in neighboring shops, which as speedily as possible closed their doors. The doors of the Lyceu de Artes e Officios were also closed and several young women attending that establishment went into hysterics. On the Botanical Garden tramway traffic was interrupted for over an hour. It is stated that in this affray there were wounded one police inspector, nine policemen, seven soldiers and several persons who happened to be on the street at the time. In some instances the wounds are said to be dangerous.

—Some years ago—and not so very many of them either—said Smalwytt, after scanning the *de petidos* in a well-known daily paper, the control of one of our leading newspapers passed into new hands. This particular paper had made a great deal of money out of its *de petidos* section, which had been open to the vilest things that one reprobate could say of another. Well, the new manager resolved to reform all that, so he abolished the *testa de ferro*, and closed his columns to indecent and outrageous attacks. He lost a little income, perhaps, but he gained much more in the appreciation of decent men. Well, some years, have passed since then and I have noticed that our reformer has been insensibly weakening, until his paper has become almost as bad as it was before he took it. Some three or four weeks ago a well-known business man closed up here and returned to Europe with his family. On the day of his departure this same paper admitted a most shameful attack not only upon the man himself, but also upon his wife. It was a cowardly libel, for the writer waited until his victim was embarking before publishing his dirty falsehoods. And now I see that our old acquaintance Chico Glycerio has run foul of the gutter also. I have not much sympathy for Chico, and I'm not sure but what he deserves all this and even more. But what are we to say of the paper which sells its columns for the publication of such libels and such indecent allusions? Do you think that a careful father would like to have his wife and children read such abominable things as this? Scandalous! It's worse than scandalous! It's criminal! And to think that the manager of this paper set out to reform the abuse! Bah! And Smalwytt nearly overturned the paste-pot in his indignation!

—We hear of two important books that will shortly issue from the press. One of these is a comparison, made by Visconde de Ouro Preto, of the present financial situation with that existing in the time of the monarchy. It was reported some time ago that this book would form a part of a much larger work, comprising five volumes of about 500 pages each, in which eminent specialists, such as Comptroller Lafayette, Dr. Eduardo Prado, Dr. Carlos de Luet, Comptroller Candido de Oliveira, Comptroller Andrade Figueira, Comptroller Ferreira Vianna, Comptroller Silva Costa and other able writers, would review the ten years of republican rule that terminate on the 15th prox., each devoting himself to one of the different branches of this subject. The result, however, of inquiries that we have made in well-informed circles warrants us, we think, in saying that, for the present at least, the larger work will not be published. The other forthcoming book is written by Admiral Custodio de Mello. The Admiral has not yet concluded his history of the revolution of the 6th of September; but he thinks that the time has now come when something from an authorized source should be published in a permanent form on the subject. He will accordingly, make use, for this purpose, of part of the material intended for that history, embracing many interesting facts, some of which are not generally known. In this book the revolution of the 6th of September will, of course, appear in its true light as a conservative armed protest against the state of war and anarchy into which the unscrupulous and the treacherous tyranny of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had plunged the country, aggravating the deplorable situation that already existed when he took office. We understand that part of the proceeds of the sale of the Admiral's book will be contributed to the fund for erecting a monument to revolutionary ideal and another part to the fund for establishing a library for the civic education of the Brazilian people.

—The opinion is very frequently expressed on the street that the Santos "bubonic outbreak" was created for a purpose, and that the dreaded disease does not exist there. One opinion is that the "scare" was invented by the *medicos* to promote their own selfish interest and to force the government into larger sanitary expenses, while another is to the effect that coffee interests invented it with the object of forcing up the price of coffee. We can hardly credit either theory, for a man would be a fool as well as a knave to stir up such a complication. The truth is, perhaps, that fear and professional hysteria are responsible for the trouble. A nervous doctor who can see yellow fever in an ordinary bilious attack, could easily develop bubonic plague from malarial fever.

DIED.

PARLE.—On the 19th inst., Captain JOHN PARLE, of the Companhia Costeira, late of Liverpool, aged 44 years.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at No. 1, Ladeira do Ascurra, Cosme Vello, the wife of Charles D. Simmons, of a son.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:		
Already published.....	R. 102,145,5720	
Anonymous.....	200\$	
Mrs. W. Smulders.....	100\$	
W. G. White, Esq. (2nd don't).....	50\$	
Miss Adelaide Wilson.....	32\$400	
J. T. Maury, Esq. (2nd don't).....	25\$	
Nett proceeds of concert.....	4,774\$730	5,182\$1330
		R. 107,328\$350
Cost of restoration.....		109,151\$440
Deficit.....	R. 1,822\$590	

Taking into account the sum represented by monthly subscriptions to date, the treasurer has a balance of Rs. 1,774,850 in hand to go towards the repair of the organ, for which a total outlay of Rs. 5,000,000 is necessary.

Rio, 23rd October, 1899.

F. S. PRYOR,
Treasurer.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatorio do Ministerio da Industria, Vigilancia e Obras Publicas, 1899. We are indebted to his excellency Dr. Severino dos Santos Vieira for a copy of his voluminous and important report, from which we hope to make extracts as the occasion requires. The wide range of public services covered by this department makes its report one of the most important issued by the government.

The Saviour's Mission. Report for the year ending December 31, 1898. The return for the past year shows that the mission has continued to carry on an extensive and very useful work during the year under the active supervision of Mr. W. J. Lumby. Owing to unforeseen emergencies the expenditures were considerably increased, and the society's fund was therefore much reduced. The mission is almost wholly dependent upon charitable donations, and it is to be hoped that its friends will not let the present year pass without making up this reduction.

—We take much pleasure in noting that *The Church Echo* began its third year with its October issue, which was published the past week. We tender our hearty congratulations. Two complete years certainly give our ecclesiastical contemporary some right to look intelligent and say "We as a nation have owed Kruger a thrashing for some years, and we shall therefore feel constrained to look closely after our p's and q's henceforth in order to escape the militant zeal of so healthy a youngster. But before thrashing Kruger, we hope *The Echo* will thrash the Rio triants into church-going, for that surely is game worth its candle.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The São Paulo state government has supplied the municipality of Pindamonhangaba with materials necessary for its water works, to a valuation of 42,734\$247.

—The Lincera (S. Paulo) municipal council has accepted a proposal for the electric lighting of that town. Work on the improvement was begun on the 16th inst.

—The daily press of Rio de Janeiro seems to be in no haste to respond to Dr. Honorio Ribeiro's appeal in regard to legislation hostile to the commercial interests of the country.

—Work on the new water supply of Rio Claro (S. Paulo) was begun on the 15th inst. The reservoir is located on Morro Pellado, and the inauguration was made a gala day in the town.

—At the suit of the Caisse Generale de Report et de Dépôts, building No. 55 Praia do Flamengo and its furniture, belonging to Visconde de Guahy, will go to auction on the 10th prox. This property is valued at 321,710\$.

71	21...	11	200—11	400	20,000	27	7 100
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The shipments since our last report have been:

41,057 bags for the United States	
13,467 " " Europe	
4,530 " " Cape of Good Hope	
2,385 " " River Plate, etc.	
4,048 " " Coastwise	

65,457 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

Oct. 11 New York Hr. str. <i>Belucia</i>	26,000
18 New York Hr. str. <i>Colbridge</i>	21,561

Europe:

Oct. 14 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Delbert</i>	3,118
15 Marseilles Fr. str. <i>Aquiline</i>	100
16 Philadelphia do.....	125
17 Constantinople do.....	750
18 Suvaia do.....	125
19 Dakar do.....	20
20 Southampton Br. str. <i>Danube</i>	1,000
21 London do.....	675
22 Antwerp Germ. str. <i>Stolberg</i>	1,256

Chile:

Oct. 16 Port Elisabeth Nor. Ing. <i>Fuente</i>	6,500
18 Br. bk. <i>Lucinda</i>	9,000

Ships:

Oct. 17 River Plate Br. str. <i>Thames</i>	2,155
18 Coastwise.....	1,000

The receipts for the past week were 55,416 bags against 71,510 bags for the previous week and 94,441 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

No. 6.....	11,500	Oct. 21	11,500
7.....	11,400	Oct. 21	11,500
8.....	11,400	Oct. 21	10,500
9.....	10,700	Oct. 21	10,700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 355,092 bags, against 345,040 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 368,530 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts		Shipments	
No.	bags	No.	bags
1	4,425	1	9,406
2	5,435	2	8,432
3	8,549	3	8,549
4	2,365	4	2,365
5	2,365	5	2,365
6	2,365	6	2,365
7	2,365	7	2,365
8	2,365	8	2,365
9	2,365	9	2,365
10	2,365	10	2,365
11	2,365	11	2,365
12	2,365	12	2,365
13	2,365	13	2,365
14	2,365	14	2,365
15	2,365	15	2,365
16	2,365	16	2,365
17	2,365	17	2,365
18	2,365	18	2,365
19	2,365	19	2,365
20	2,365	20	2,365
21	2,365	21	2,365
22	2,365	22	2,365
23	2,365	23	2,365
24	2,365	24	2,365
25	2,365	25	2,365
26	2,365	26	2,365
27	2,365	27	2,365
28	2,365	28	2,365
29	2,365	29	2,365
30	2,365	30	2,365
31	2,365	31	2,365
32	2,365	32	2,365
33	2,365	33	2,365
34	2,365	34	2,365
35	2,365	35	2,365
36	2,365	36	2,365
37	2,365	37	2,365
38	2,365	38	2,365
39	2,365	39	2,365
40	2,365	40	2,365
41	2,365	41	2,365
42	2,365	42	2,365
43	2,365	43	2,365
44	2,365	44	2,365
45	2,365	45	2,365
46	2,365	46	2,365
47	2,365	47	2,365
48	2,365	48	2,365
49	2,365	49	2,365
50	2,365	50	2,365
51	2,365	51	2,365
52	2,365	52	2,365
53	2,365	53	2,365
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67	2,365	67	2,365
68	2,365	68	2,365
69	2,365	69	2,365
70	2,365	70	2,365
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72	2,365	72	2,365
73	2,365	73	2,365
74	2,365	74	2,365
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79	2,365	79	2,365
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82	2,365	82	2,365
83	2,365	83	2,365
84	2,365	84	2,365
85	2,365	85	2,365
86	2,365	86	2,365
87	2,365	87	2,365
88	2,365	88	2,365
89	2,365	89	2,365
90	2,365	90	2,365
91	2,365	91	2,365
92	2,365	92	2,365
93	2,365	93	2,365
94	2,365	94	2,365
95	2,365	95	2,365
96	2,365	96	2,365
97	2,365	97	2,365
98	2,365	98	2,365
99	2,365	99	2,365
100	2,365	100	2,365

Imports.

Flour.—There were no arrivals during the week. The market continues firm, with only 12,000 bags of River Plate flour in first hands. The latest quotations are:

Trieste.....	nominal.
Richmond Ist.....	35,000—36,000
do 2nd.....	34,000—35,000
Baltimore Ist.....	35,000—36,000
do 2nd.....	34,000—35,000
Western and Interior.....	nominal.
River Plate.....	28,000—30,000
Local Mills.....	36,000—37,000

Codfish.—The *Isoparia* brought 675 cases and the *Mugny* 600 tubs from Hamburg. The stock in 1st hands consists of 10,600 packages. Importers quote from 6800 to 6900 for Caspe, 7000 to 7200 for Norwegian and 5300 to 5400 for St. Johns. Brokers' quotations are nominal.

Lard.—No arrivals. Prices of American lard is from 80 to 82 cents per pound wholesale. Native lard continues to be quoted nominal.

Pork.—The arrivals were nil. Prices nominal.

Rice.—The receipts for the week were 68,96 bags of *Ilwaco* from Rangoon. First quality rice is quoted at 21,000 per bag, and second 20,000 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 200 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—The *Baltic* brought 2,000,000 feet from Pensacola. Prices nominal.

Spruce Pine.—There were no receipts. Prices continue nominal.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. The wholesale price is from 14,000 to 14,500 per case.

Rosin.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Quotations are nominal.

Cement.—The receipts were nil. Prices unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. Prices have increased from 9,500 to 10,000 per bag wholesale.

Beans.—Receipts nil. Quotations nominal.

Hay.—No arrivals. Prices are from 175 to 150 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The vessels arrived with coal last week were the following:—

From Swansea, ex <i>Lube</i>	1,719 tons
" Cardiff, ex <i>Medbridge</i>	3,600 "
" ex <i>Lynhurst</i>	2,541 "
" ex <i>Leinolds</i>	4,400 "

Rum.—The supply continues regular. Prices have fallen, still further, and we give a table on which business is chiefly done:

Pernambuco and Macell.....	240,000—245,000
Bahia and Aracaju.....	245,000—250,000
Campos.....	245,000
Angara and Paraty.....	215,000—225,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	400,000—430,000
ditto 40 deg.....	440,000—445,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 15.

PERNAMBUCO.—Nor. bk. *Paspheclon*; 514 tons; Nielsen; 12 1/2 hr. ballast.

OCT. 22.

UPPER.—Germ. sp. *Thelke*; 2,229 tons; Andersen; 49 hrs.; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 16.

PORT ELISABETH.—Br. bk. *Unroff*; 442 tons; Hay; coffee.

—Nor. Ing. *Fuente*; 399 tons; Kvanse; coffee.

PENSAOLA.—Germ. sp. *Andres*; 1,061 tons; Holzapfel; ballast.

OCT. 18.

UPPER.—Germ. bk. *Marzo Pola*; 1,570 tons; Schenwald; ballast.

OCT. 20.

MULHENDRETH.—Nor. sp. *Prince Robert*; 2,651 tons; Hansen; orangeade.

OCT. 22.

CARTE TUN.—Bras. bg. *Paucaia*; 47 tons; Nielsen; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. —50 cents and 5 1/2% prime per bag of coffee.

GRNOA. —40 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES. —30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. —35 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP. —35 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAYRE. —35 francs and 10% prime per ton of 500 kilos.

BOURNAUX. —40 francs and 10% prime per ton of 500 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. —35 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton, weight or measure.

TRIESTE. —30 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

P. ARNAS. —60 shillings and 5 1/2% prime per ton, of 1,000 kilos.

MONTVIDEO. —\$500 per bag of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES

ENGAGEMENTS.

GERMA.—H. str. *Cilla di Tivina*..... 4,475 bags of coffee

GRNOA.—H. str. *Citra Auerna*..... 750 do

NEW YORK.—H. str. *Colbridge*..... 21,417 do

TRIESTE.—Aut. str. *Benice*..... 4,000 do

HAYRE.—Port. str. *Malange*..... 7,157 do

HAYRE.—Fr. str. *Caucodia*..... 582 do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Les Alpes*..... 2,000 do

BOURNAUX.—Fr. str. *Chili*..... 500 do

CHARTERS.

Nor. bk. *Paspheclon*, to load coffee here to Port-Elisabeth, at £ 900.

Br. bg. *Moning Star*, to load salt hides here for the Channel to order at 35 shillings and 5 1/2% per ton of 2,400 pounds.

Nor. Ing. *Glucouy*, to load coffee here to Port-Elisabeth at £ 600.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

<i>Amv.</i>	Baltimore	4 Sept.
<i>Auro (str.)</i>	Rangoon	—
<i>Brimm Wood</i>	Portland	—
<i>Claudina</i>	Porto	—
<i>Cambrian King</i>	Swansea	—
<i>D. Julia</i>	Grimsby	30 Mar.
<i>Dalhousie</i>	Ship Island	—
<i>Erya</i>	Cardiff	10 June
<i>Ellis</i>	Pensacola	18 Aug.
<i>Frederic S. Hampshire</i>	New York	—
<i>Gazelle</i>	Saguenay	—
<i>Hazel Queen</i>	Saguenay	—
<i>Isola</i>	Hamburg	—
<i>King's Count</i>	Ship Island	—
<i>Kambila</i>	Mobile	—
<i>Leander</i>	Porto	—
<i>Lulus</i>	Pensacola	31 July
<i>Leukha</i>	Hamburg	—
<i>Lolos</i>	Porto	—
<i>Mariposa</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Montana</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Marabont</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Mosai</i>	Pensacola	—

<i>Nova Lube</i>	Porto	—
<i>Ocean</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Parkland</i>	Rangoon	10 July
<i>Pavilla</i>	Baltimore	14 Aug.
<i>Ruby</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Superb</i>	Saguenay	—
<i>Venduth</i>	Hamburg	—
<i>Vareko</i>	Porto	—
<i>White Wings</i>	Baltimore	15 Sept.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Oct. 16	Thames	Sonthe'pton 16/15	C. J. Cazaly
16	Woolwich	Rangoon 32/15	N. Megaw & Co.
17	Naasville	Manchester 27/15	do
17	McLuridge	Cardiff 26/15	E. I. Brazilera
17	Baltzan	Pensacola 28/15	do
18	Milno	Sonthe'pton 25/15	C. J. Cazaly
18	Lysiburn	Cardiff 27/15	T. Roulignes & Co.
18	Lesrenais	do 26/15	E. I. Brazilera
18	Hampbe	B. Ayres 5/15	C. J. Cazaly
18	Stallberg	Santos 20/15	H. Stoltz & Co.
18	Asitice P.	do 21/15	O. Davidson & Co.
18	Malange	Ilha Grande 5/15	W. G. Marques & Co.
19	Les Alpes	Marseilles 21/15	Karl Valais & Co.
19	S. Nicolas	Ilha Grande 13/15	J. Lapert
20	Muyarice	Hamburg 22/15	R. Johnston & Co.
20	Concoria	Havre 13/15	do
22	Ureid	Bordeaux 17/15	S. Montoux

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Oct.	16 Delmar	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	16 Roulet Urice	Santos	Smulries.
	16 V. de S. Nicolas	Ilha Grande	In transit
	17 Thanes	River Plate	Smulries
	17 Marlow	Buenos Aires	Ballast
	18 Danville	Southampton	Smulries.
	18 Stohrer	Bremer* *	do
	18 Coldridge	New York *	do
	19 Minnie	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
	19 Minko	do	Smulries.
	20 V. de S. Nicolas	Harre *	do
	20 Rescaltion	Buenos Aires	Ballast.
	20 Mulange	Santos	Smulries.
	21 Asiatic Prince	New York	do
	21 Les Alpes	River Plate	do
	22 Concepcion	Santos	do

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 23rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Punda	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
393,438,800\$	261,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	570,000— 880,000
164,987,000	104,526,000	Bonds of 1893.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	870,000— 880,000
113,600	124,655,000	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000—
30,000,000	110,620	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000—
51,585,000	11,584,500	Bond 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000,000—
109,694,080	18,353,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	2,120,000
17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,800,000
13,193,000	13,193,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,835,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	320,000
65,000,000	45,522,000	do do 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	200,000
600,000	4,000,000	do do 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	590,000
10,000,000	23,259,800	do do 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	430,000
25,000,000	2,500,000	do do 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	103,000
530,000	530,000	do do 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	170,000
400,000	400,000	do do 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, July 1899	212,000— 230,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200\$	Commercio.....	200\$	3,170,000	8,000, ditto 1899	215,000— 220,000
24,000,000	120,000	200	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	1,645,000	4800, Aug. 1899	85,000— 86,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,253 1/2	200\$	Constructo do Brazil.....	200\$	7,742,000	2600, Jan. 1895	14,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200\$	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	3,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos.....	200\$	68,660	1800, ditto 1899	12,000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fincionarios Publicos.....	50	280,317	4800, ditto 1899	31,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200\$	1,019,797	6000, ditto 1899	114,000— 115,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200\$	300,000	10000, ditto 1899	109,000— 107,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200\$	16,781,454	6000, ditto 1899	185,500— 189,000
103,443,400	517,217	all	200\$	Republica do Brazil.....	200\$	368,700	6000, ditto 1899	103,000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200\$	1800, ditto 1899	1800, ditto 1899	200,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	8,205,755	9500, ditto 1899	260,000— 268,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200\$	48,000	4800, ditto 1899	130,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Commercial da Bahia.....	200\$	2,188,246	11 1/2% ditto 1899	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200\$	6,000,000	12 1/2% ditto 1899	—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200\$	283,500	12 1/2% ditto 1899	100,000—
—	—	12,025	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	1,116,384	8 1/2% ditto 1899	120,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	—	ditto	12,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Lavouras.....	200\$	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	50,000— 50,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Mercantil de Santos.....	200\$	300,000	2500, ditto 1899	145,000—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200\$	União de S. Paulo.....	200\$	695,000	7500, Jan. 1895	—
—	—	162	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	699,755	6 1/2% ditto 1899	—
—	—	7,067	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	200\$	do 2nd series.....	200\$	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	68,000—
5,000,000	500,000	all	200\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	200\$	36,672	—	28,000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200\$	Macahê e Campos.....	200\$	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Minas Geraes.....	200\$	65,000	—	—
—	—	33,525	200\$	Oeste de Minas.....	200\$	2,901,480	int. Sept. 93	13,000—
—	—	206,475	200\$	do do do.....	200\$	—	—	3,500—
10,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Quilombo.....	200\$	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	União Sorocabana-Luzerna.....	200\$	1,463,242	6 1/2% June, 92	30,000— 31,000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200\$	União Valenciana.....	200\$	45,710	6500, Feb. 86	10,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200\$	Sapucaia.....	200\$	583,378	int. Jan. 92	2,000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200\$	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200\$	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carroca.....	100\$	—	—	—
6,000,000	60,000	all	100\$	Carris Urbanos.....	100\$	165,587	1500, July 91	155,000—
700,000	7,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100\$	59,971	—	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	559,174	5000, Jan. 99	161,000—
12,000,000	60,000	50,500	200\$	S. Christoval.....	200\$	—	5000, Jan. 99	205,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Vila Isabel.....	200\$	105,894	3000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100\$	Pernambuco.....	100\$	30,999	4000, Aug. 99	120,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	10000, July 99	100,000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	5,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegação Costeira.....	200\$	—	—	300,000—
673,400	3,367	all	200\$	S. José da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	59,598	10,000, Aug. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Paulista.....	200\$	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	857,300\$	— July 99	175,000—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200\$	America Fabril.....	200\$	104,654	7000, Aug. 96	60,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	Botafogo (anilagem).....	200\$	53,142	— July 99	250,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brazil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	— ditto 99	150,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Carroca.....	200\$	53,294	— ditto 99	190,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial.....	200\$	268,695	10,000— ditto 99	130,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Coronado.....	200\$	25,564	— ditto 99	150,000—
—	—	—	—	do do do.....	—	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel.....	200\$	169,973	40,000— Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulista.....	200\$	200,000	12,000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira.....	200\$	16,437	10,000— Aug. 99	162,000—
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magense.....	200\$	52,336	10,000— Aug. 99	180,000— 185,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manifactory Fluminense.....	200\$	12,343	10,000— ditto 99	170,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petropolitano.....	200\$	7,524	5,000— Mar. 96	78,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	690,889	— July 99	185,000—
1,300,000	6,500	all	200\$	S. Belis.....	200\$	—	—	—
450,000	2,250	all	200\$	Santa Luzia.....	200\$	17,039	4,000— May 99	30,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	36,313	— Aug. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200\$	—	—	150,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	União Fabril.....	200\$	58,056	— July 99	165,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	1500, July 97	45,000— 65,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	1,000	—	22,000, Aug. 99	32,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200\$	Bonanza.....	200\$	15,584	1,500, Jan. 99	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200\$	Confiança.....	200\$	200,000	3,000, July 99	34,000—
4,000,000	20,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade.....	500	335,732	5,000, Jan. 98	9,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	1,000	250,000	5,000, Jan. 99	135,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnizadora.....	100	400,000	2,000, July 99	18,000— 20,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Previdente.....	200	370,000	3,000, ditto 99	50,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	131,833	1,500, ditto 99	17,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Castro e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	—	4,000, July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carros Tatarsul Moreaux.....	50	43,378\$	1,500, July 99	15,000—
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200\$	Carrocerias Fluminense.....	200\$	32,600	6,000, Jan. 99	135,000— 145,000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200\$	—	Mar. 95	—
25,000,000	125,000	233,000	100	Docas de Santos.....	100	—	Aug. 99	305,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	200\$	6,501,142	8,000, Aug. 92	17,000— 18,000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200\$	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200\$	2,286,745	1500, Sept. 91	1,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Palais (newspaper).....	50	51,254	10,000, Aug. 99	120,000—
2,850,000	14,250	all	200\$	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	200\$	1,547,629	10,000, July 99	79,000— 92,000
7,000,000	35,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	300,000	13,000, July 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	39,204	2,700, Feb. 92	19,000—
53,128	265,640	9,950	200\$	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	200\$	714,948	5,000, July 99	125,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Typographica do Brazil.....	200\$	400,000	8,000, July 99	4,000—
1500,000	7,500	all	200\$	União (water for ships).....	200\$	20,621	—	20,000—

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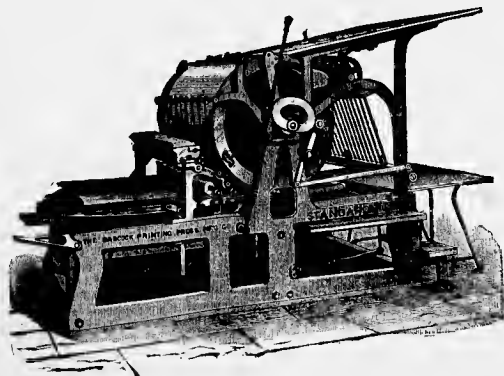
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